MONTESINOS AND HIS EXPERIMENT. To the Bditer of The Tribune.

SIR: Probably the most successful experiment in prison discipline that the world has ever seen, was that conducted in Valencia, Spain, by Don Manuel Montesines, a Colonel in the Spanish army. It covered a period of 15 years, from 1835 to 1860. In view of recent developments in our own prisons, and the evident desire of the public for a reform, a brief account of this experiment, in its principles, methods, and results, carnot fail to be interesting, and may preve both instructive and useful. The public prison at Valencia, when Col. Montesicos was ap pointed its Governor, in 1835, was an old convont. large building, but ill-arranged, ill-ventilated, and very filthy, containing an average of 1,000 prisoners, which was sometimes swelled to the number of 1,500. At that time the percentage of recommittals was from 30 to 35, which was about the average in other European prisons, both British and Continental, though in exceptional cases it rose to 60 and even 70; these latter being the figures in the prisons of Perth and Liverpool. The administration of Co. Montesines lasted, as above stated, 15 years. For the first two years it produced little effect on the number of recommittals; during the next 10 years the average of recommittals was less than one per cent; and during the last three years, 1848-49-50, there were absolutely none; the number of the discharged and the number of the reformed had become identical.

To what was this extraordinary decrease in the percentage of recommittals during the administration of Col. Montesines owing ? Samply to the sub stitution of moral for physical force. It was just the difference between coercion and persuasion. But the persuasion did not consist in a weak indulgence of the prisoners, in a laxity of disaipline, in any want of firmness and vigor in the administration, or in mere moral exhortations to reform. It was an organized, systematized persuasion; a persuasion pervading and vivifying all the arrangements and machinery of the prison. In one of the reports of the Governor we find the following sentences, in which are embedied a whole manual of reformatory prison discipline:

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"Never forgetting that the object of punishment is to reform those subjected to it, as well as to give a subtary warming to others, I have sought, by every means and at every cost, to extripate in my prisoners the lamentable germ of idleness, and to inspire them instead with a leve of labor, seeking to impress this soneficial sentiment ever more and more in their hearts. But, as unproductive work in the prison could by no means effect this, I made it a rule, whenever any one showed a disposition to labor, but had no occupation which could contribute after his discharge to maintain him honestly, to endeavor to procare has such; and for this purpose I sought to bring within the prison as many workshops as possible, allowing aim to choose among them which was likely to be most advantageous to him; and now there are above 40 of these, all in full operation, and all originally organized and all still maintained by the knowledge and expairity of the prisoners themselves. Neither for their introduction, nor for the rebuilding or repair of the prison, have I ever neked the Government for a single farthing on solo maravadh, nor called in the assistance of any mechanics from without. It is true that the progress of many of these workshops has been very show and troubesome; for, not having had funds at my disposal, for the first purchase even of the necessary tools and machines for them. But, on the one hand, I could not help the want of money, and, on the other, I have always thought a frequent and intimate correspondence between the prisoners and persons of a different description outside objectionable; and I have thus had no choice.

"The establishment of one workshop and the difficul-

description outside objectionable; and I have thus had no choice.

"The establishment of one workshop and the difficulties experienced in managing it showed me both how to introduce more and to enlarge those already in operation; and I time further gradually acquired the intimate conviction that, without the stimulus of some personal advantage accruing to themselves from their labor, it is difficult to obtain work even from the already skilled, and almost impossible to get the unskilled to learn. Repeated experiments convinced me of the practical lesson involved in this maxim of social economy, and that what neither severity of punishments nor constancy of inflicting them could exact, the slightest personal interest will readily obtain. In different ways, therefore, during my command, I have applied this powerful stimulant; and the excellent results it has always yielded and the powerful germs of reform which are constantly developed under its influence have at length fully convinced me that the most inefficacious of all methods in a prison—the most perniclous and fatal to everychance of reform—are punishments carried to the length of harrhness. The maxim should be constant and of universal application in such places, not degrade further those who come to them at least by overful sentiments of the human mind, and for this reason; that it is the most personal kelman voising and he who will not condescend in some degree. them stready degraded by their crimos one of the most powerful sentiments of the human mind, and for this reason: that it is the most personal climas cyclista; and he who will not condescend in some degree, according to cremistances, to flatter it, will never attain his object by any series of chastisements—the effect of intreatment being to irstate rather than to correct, and thus turn from reform instead of attracting to it. Moreover, the love of labor cannot be communicated by any violent means (rejamenes), but rather by persuasion and encouragement; and, although it is quite possible to obtain a speciale amount of work from prisoners by the aid of the lash (as is semetimed recommended by high and the consequence is, the department), yet the consequence is, obtain a specific amount of work from proceedings of the lash (as is sometimes recommended by high functionaries in this department), yet the consequence is necessarily, aversion for an employment which involves so many penalties, and of which such a bitter recollection that the moral object of penalties. so many penalties, and of which such a bitter recollection must siways be preserved. And the moral object of penal establishments is thus also, in fact, defeated, which should be not so much to punish as to cure; to receive men tide

and ill-intentioned and return them to society, if possible, honest and industrious citizens.

"It was not till after making many experiments of severity that I came firmly to this conclusion; but, ultimately, I made it the base of all my operations on the minds of my prisoners; and the extraordinarily small number of recommittals to my prison, and the excellent health and perfect state of submission in which those confined in the bare always been kept, seem to me to leave no doubt of its soundness."

So much for the Governor's statements, than which nothing could be better thought or said. His declarations are confirmed by the testimony of other and disinterested witnesses. The author of "Notes of an Attaché in Spain, iu 1850," thus states his impression of the prison:

"The Penlicutiary gave us more satisfaction than any "The Pentientiary gave us may be the prisoners under the most admirable system of discipline and severally engaged in every branch of humandustry. I could scarcely realize that I was in a prison so like an immense and enterprising factory was the general aspect of the interior, and so happy and contented seemed the busied operatives in their various transfer.

Mr. Hoskins, an English traveler, in his work entitled "Spain As It Is," gives a full account. We

can cite but a few of his sentences:

"It is greatly to the credit of the city of Valencia that it can boast of one of the best conducted prisons in Europe. This bedag one of the great social problems of the day, I made particular inquiries about it. There are a thousand prisoners, and in the whole establishment I did not see above three or four guardians to keep them in order. They say there are only a dozen old soldiers, and not a bar or bolt that might not be easily broken—apparently not more fastenings than in any private house. The sergeants and inferior officers are all convicts, who, of course, are acquainted with the temper and disposition of their companions, and best able to manage them; and the prospect of advancement to higher grades is an inducement to all to behave well. When a convict enters he is asked what trade he will work storlearn, and above forly are open to kins, so that he has the means of devoting his time to any he knows, or, if ignorant of all, to one he feels an inclination for, or which he knows will be useful to him when he is liberated. "There seemed to be the most perfect discipline; they were obedient to a word. They are not allowed to talk to each other during their work; but this rule does not seem to be very strictly enforced; and they may suck to their instructor who can cite but a few of his sentences : to be the most perfect discipline; they were obedient to a word. They are not allowed to talk to each other during their work; but this rule does not seem to be very strictly enforced; and they may speak to their instructor, who is often one of themselves, and ask cach other for tools or anything requisite for their work, and every night after prayers they are allowed to converse with each other for an hour. There were weavers and spinners of every description, manufacturing all qualities, from the coarsest linen cloths to the rickest silks, damasks, and velvets. There were blacksmiths, shoemskers, basiet makers, rope makers, joiners, cabinet makers, and they had also a printing-machine hard at work. They were all most respectful in their demeanor, and certainly I never saw such a good-looking set of prisoners; useful occupation and other considerate treatment having apparently improved their countenances. There is a shop where they can purchase, if they wish, tobacco and other little comforts, out of one-fourth of the profits of their labor; another fourth they are entitled to when they leave; the remaining half goes to the establishment, and often this is sufficient for all expenses, without any assistance from the Government. This is quite surprising, as the expense is very considerable, and the Governor has invariably made the teaching and moral improvement of the convicts his other foorsideration, without regard to the profits to be the teaching and moral improvement of the convicts his chief consideration, without regard to the profits to be derived from them. Instruction is open to all in a large school which the boys under twenty are obliged to attend for one hour daily, and any prisoner above that age who wishes may join the classes. This system may be thought. for one hour daily, and any prisoner above that age who wishes may join the classes. This system may be thought too induigent; but what is the result! During the last three years not one prisoner has been returned to it; in the ten previous years the average of those returned was not more than one per cent. The success attending the reformation of the prisoners in this establishment is really

All this seems truly wonderful, and yet it is less so than it appears. It is simply the fruit of a natural system of penitentiary training. Col. Montesinos did not foolishly attempt to repeal the laws of Heaven. He seized those great principles which the Creator has impressed upon the human soul, and molded them to his purpose. He aimed to develop manhood, not to crush it; to gain the will, not to coerce the body; to secure the cooperation of the prisoner by kindness, not to awaken his hostility by harsbness and severity. He thus employed the law of love and he found love the most powerful of all laws. He acted upon his men by urging them to self-discipline, self-help, self-reformation. He excited them to industry by allowing them a portion of their earnings, part of which might be expended for their present gratification, the remainder being reserved to the day of liberation. He enabled them to raise their

position, step by step, by their own industry and good conduct. When they had won his confidence, ke or rusted them with commissions which carried them beyond the walls of their prison, relying solely on his moral influence over them to prevent their de rtion. And, finally, he discharged them before the expiration of their sentences, when he had satistied himself that they desired to do well, and that they had acquired habits of patient laber, such a degree of skill in some handicraft as would insure empleyment, the inestimable faculty of self-denial, the pewer of saying "No" to the tempter, and, in one word, such a general control over the infirmities of their minds and kearts as should enable them to maintain the liberty which they had earned.

The moral to be drawn from this history is clear. and it is no less important than it is plain. Cel Mentesinos reformed his men solely because he ur feignedly desired and sought their reformation. Their return to society as honest, industrious, ure ful citizens, was the great object of his pursuit, and every difficulty was overcome under its guidance. He triumphed over had prison buildings, deficient funds, and, to say the least, as irregular apparatus. It is hardly too much to say that he annihilated the criminal propensity in those who had been subjected to his treatment. We have but to propose to ourselves the same object, and pursue it as steadfastly as he did, with our better means and machinery, and with whatever better lights of experience and reflection we may possess, and we shall be at least as successful. It would be hamiliating to acknowledge the inferiority of American to Seatish genius. New-York, Aug. 26, 1869.

NOTES FROM THE ADIRONPACKS

BATTLE OF PLATTSBURGH-AN OLD BALLAD-RENOUNCING THE WORLD, THE FLESH AND THE DEVIL-EFFECT OF MOUNTAIN AIR ON MORALS-FRANKLIN FALLS-POLITICS IN THE WILDERNESS.

RAQUETTE LAKE, July, 1869 .- Next to a good start in life is a good start on a Summer's campaign. It is like getting up in the morning and sitting down to an excellent breakfast with pleasant companions. It puts you on satisfactory terms with yourself and the future. Therefore, it is fortunate that the lines of the Adirondacker fail in so pleasant a piece as Plattsburgh. And when I say Plattsburgh, I mean all of it which concerns the traveler. Platfaburgh itself is no upstart. It reposes on well-wen naval laurels, and boasts of a garrison at this present day. Nor is it every town that has condensed a sea fight into popular verse, or has inspired almost the first negro songs. Do you doubt the statement of a correspondent ! Then read the following ballad taken from an old book and sung at the Albany Theater directly after the battle in the character of ar African. The air is "Boyne Water," and will be whistled to you by the eldest inhabitant if you ever visit Platts burgh and go in search of bim.

BATTLE OF FLATTSBURGH.
Back side Albany stands Lake Champlain,
One leetle pond haff full o' water;
Flattebug dare, ton, close 'pon de main—
Town small, he grow bigger do herearter. On Lake Champlain Uncle Sam set he boat,

An' Massa Medonoogh sad 'em— Gineral Macomb - iake Piattebug he home, Wid he army who courage neber fail 'em. On de 'lebenth day of Seppetember, iteen hundred air fourteen, er Provose wid he British sejers, Cum to Pinttebug a tea-party courtin';

An' he boat cum too arter Uncle Sam boat-Massa Macdeneigh look sharp out a winde Gineral Macous (ah! he always at home), Coteh fire too is like a tinder.

Bang, bang, bang I den a cannons 'gin to roar, In Phattebug an all about dat quarter; Guberner Provase try he han' upon de shore, Winle he boat take he luck upon de warter. But Uncle Sam boat knock he boat in a head,

Brake he heart, broke he shin, stove he cabia in; Gineral Macomb start old Provose home— T'ought my soul den, I must die a laftin'!

Provose scare so he lef' all behine, Powder, ball, cannon, tea-pot, and kittle; Some say he catch a cole, he trouble in he mine, 'Cause he eat so much raw an' cole vittle. Uncle Sam bery sorry, to be sure, for he pain, Hope he uuss heself up weil an' hearty; Gineral Macomb an' Massa Donough home, When he notion for anoder tea-party.

Railroads are hardly compatible with one's idea of a wilderness: nevertheless, the shrill scream of the loco metive is echoed by Adirondack spurs. The 20 miles separating Plattsburgh from Point of Rocks is now traversed by rail, the Plattsburgh and Whitehall Railread having been extended thus far at an expense of \$250,000. Hills have been cut through, gorges have been spanned by tressle-work, so that travelers may get the better of Lake Champlain when Champlain is rather the worse for being frozen to death. Incidentally it happens that Adirondackers are helped along, and they arrive at Point of Rocks somewhat fresher in feeling than if their stag ing were 5e instead of 30 miles. As it is, the staging is a singular combination of plank, corduroy, mud, and dust. If it had not been for our driver, who owned his herses, and, therefore, walked the greater part of the dis tauce, our first day "in" would have been unmitigated boxedom. The conversational powers of this economical John saved us from stagnation. It required superhims nowers to get him going, but, once started, he made much better time than his horses.

"What are your politics this way 1" said I. "Well, be-

in' free and independent, we're all Democrats," said he "Are there no Republicans t" "Yes; some poor sneaks that den't count." "What do you do with them !" "Do with them ! They feel so bad any way that we let them alone." "What is year objection to Republicans !" "Guess you must be a bondholder by asking such a ques tion as that." "Do I look like a 'bloated aristocrat'! Here Mr. Driver eyed me. "There's nothing set up about you, but you kinder look as if you had all the mo ney you wanted and didn't pay taxes." Would that the first supposition were as true as the second !

"My objections are," continued the driver, "that the poor are being trampled under foot. They pay all the taxes and the bondholders go free." It was no use to declare that poor persons held bonds. Mr. Driver never reard me when I argued from their standpoint, although he did avow, finally, that he guessed he'd be a Republi can, too, if he were a bondholder !

Pursuing the conversation, I inquired as to the quality of the literature popular among the mountains. "Weil we're pretty equally divided between Pomeroy's Democrat and the Bible. Some thinks one's the best, and some thinks the other. I prefer Pomeroy myself."

"Why don't you read The World? That is the leading Democratic organ, and is most ably edited." Mr. Driver shook his head incredulously. "I've long since renounced The World, the flesh, and the devil," he replied. "The paper you brag on played us tricks last Fall. We don't think much of Belmont up this way."

It was no use. I could not succeed in turning Mr Driver's affections into a better channel. He was obstinate, and believed that Mr. Belmont was the author of all evil, "Are there many colored persons in this "No. There's a few darkies here. One of 'em votes the Democratic ticket so as to keep up his char-

acter." I was about to take a melancholy view of the influence of mountain air upon morals when our arrival at Frank lin Falls changed the current of reflection. Franklin Falls is the half-way house between Point of Rocks and the lakes. There you dine, and there you make the ac quaintance of the landlord, Mr. Fletcher, who tells very different tale from that of our degenerate driver-Good Mr. Fletcher is naturally of an inquiring disposi tion, and, seeing me in rather select company, became anxious to know whether he was entertaining an angel

"I wonder what you be, now!" he asked as I ap proached the counter to pay the bill of the Black Fly Club. "I'm a TRIBUNE correspondent." Here mine nost's face lighted up as if it had been illuminated by a tallow candle. "Be you Miss Greeley?" he asked. "No My name is Norval on the Grampian Hills." "I want to know!" "But tell me, what are your politice?" "I hain't got none now," answered Sir Boniface. "I keen a hotel." "What were they before you went into public life and tried to please everybody I" lican-an out-and-outer. I've followed up Mr. Greeley ever since I was born. I first took The New-Yorker, then The Log Cabin, and now I stick by THE TRIBUNE. I'm a Vermenter, and a good many folks round here are Vermonters. You know how they'll vote. Them Black Brook fellers are all Irish. Is Mr. Greelev coming this way t" "Mr. Greeley is too busy a man to make pleasure excursions."

This information produced momentary despondency in mine host, who evidently wanted to do the handsome thing by the god of his idolatry. Recovering, he accepted me as a pis aller, and said with a sigh, " Well, if you belong to THE TRIBUNE, you shan't pay for your dinner. No, it's no use your offering me money. I won't take it." I was delighted. That any one should entertain conscientious scruples about taking money from me was so novel a sensation as to produce a thrill worth going among the Adirondacks to experience. "Tell Mr. Greeley to send along some missionaries."

were mine host's parting words, now religiously recorded although not in the least flattering to myself, whom Mr. Fletcher would not regard in the light of a missionary, nor as one in any way calculated to lead mountaineers into "fresh fields and pastures new."

They say that whatever you seek you will surely find; therefore I may be no authority in the matter; but it seemed to me that the Adirondacks grew nothing but TRIBUNES. found them everywhere, and found very little else. 'What ticket de you vote!" I asked Uncle Palmer, who keeps one of the hemi-demi-semi public houses on Long Lake. "Why, I'm a Union man," he replied, grinsing all over his face. "Pray, what does that mean!" Bless you, Republican, of course. One of our folks takes THE TRIBENS, and when we've read it we send it to Raquette Lake. I go to town of Long Lake to vere, and at last 'lection there wasn't but two votes cas' Democratic." Mr. Hough, proprieter of the public-house on the Upper Saranac, has been as devoted to Mr. Greeley as Mr. Fletcher of Franklia Falls, and tells, with ne little sandaction, how he musters his forces and travels 70 relies through water and whiterness to deposit his voce. Paul Smith of St. Regts Lake ought to be a Republican, but he is not. Notwithstanding this backshilling, he keeps the best hotel in the Wilderness, and is so good a fellow, that I firmly believe he will experience s change of heart when he goes to another and better cerld.

THE WHERLY TRIBUNE was put into my hands by the lumbermen of Blue Mountain Lake, and on Raquette Lab. I have found a cable which is papered with TRIB-UNES. To wake up in a wilderness, find yourself greeted by Political Economy, and be able to read your morning's paper in bed, is an amount of civilization scarcely to be expected. This cabin stands on Wood's Hill, which cemmands the finest view on the Raquette. Deserted by its owner, who is a New-York lady of well-known family, it is occupied for many months of the year by Mr. Sidney Hay, son of Judge Hay of Saratoga. Here, from early Spring until early Winter, Mr. Hay takes up his abode, leading a life after Thoreau's own heart, with the exception of his devotion to THE TRIBUNE. "Let not your life be taken by newspapers" fulminates Thoroau in one of his bulls, and sweeps them all into the fire. Mr. Hay swears allegiance to Mr. Greeley and takes his semi-weekly newspaper as he takes his daily bread. Living alone, he extends the right hand of fellowship to every passer-by, and many a tourist is indebted to him for generous hespitality. On Eagle Lake is a tight little log house, built entirely by himself several years ago. On the edge of a wood, beside a delicious spring, it commands a fine view of beautiful Blue Mountain; but it is lonely for all that, and even Mr. Hay, content as he is with the solitude of the Wilderness, has given it up to an old fisherman who lives there all the round, finding in trenting, deer-hunting. and trapping, all the excitement and occupation necessary for existence. Mr. Hay has lived there four months at a time, with not a soul to cross the threshold of his door; he has walked 10 miles through ice water; he has journesed over the frezen lakes on snowshoes; he has passed more than one Winter night without even a blanket; has improvised bed and bedding by a fire, and has waked up in the morning without so much as a stiff joint in his body. Does not this speak well for the climated And it knows how to be cold up here. While the meroury has stood this Summer at 86° Fahrenhest, last Winter it ran down to 37° below zero. Mr. Hough of the Upper Saranac was obliged to get a thermometer measuring 40° below zero, his previous ther-

nometer failing to meet all emergencies. The influence of a great newspaper can never be realized until one travels into backwoods and hamlets. In John Brown's former farm-house Mr. Greeley's portrait hes beneatk that of him whose soul is marching on, and THE TRIBUNE is manna in the Wilderness to its present occupants. Again, on the shores of Lake Placid, an old, old man, who never reads any book but the Bible, seems to be perfectly familiar with THE TRIBUNE and its editor.

"Becken you don't work for a living !" was the oid man's introductory question, put to me as I walked up and down the kitchen of a cottage awaiting a clear day in which to ascend old Whiteface. "But I do though." Want to know! I thought you was a gentleman's daughter. Be you a chambermaid f"

Having demonstrated that it was quite pessible to work for a hving and yet not be a chambermaid, that there was work for brains as well as hands, Grandfather Whitehead became very loquacious on the subject of polities, and expressed a great desire to have an interview with Mr. Greeley. He was not a Republican, but he felt convinced that Mr. Greeley might carry out his ideas if he could but communicate them.

"I'm a true Democrat, such a Democrat as was before a party took up the same and turned it upside down. Now we're goin' into aristocracy, don't you know we are! A few men are tryin' to get control of everything and everybody, don't you know they are ! All the reques are makin' a dive at Uncle Sam's pocket. I wish you'd tell Mr. Greeley to have the salaries cut down. That's what's the matter, don't you know it is! Men want office jest for the sake of the plunder. It ain't right. Folks ought to serve their country for honor, not for money, and then there'd be fewer taxes to pay. Be sure you tell Mr. Greeley to cut down salaries. I don't expect to live light and simple in arrangement. Large vases, candle-You'll see bad dein's if things don't change, don't you on will I" Is Grandfather Whitehead very for astray in bis conclusions! The Adirondack atmosphere is clear, and one can see to a great distance.

Apart from THE TRIBUNE, the literature of the Wil lerness is limited, and seems to be confined principal pally to Agricultural Reports, Fourth Readers, publications of the American Tract Society. At Uncle Palmer's I did exercise a few copies of All the Fear Round, and read therein an account of the Sack of Perugia in 1869, that I had seen written several years ago in Florence. I also peeped into Mayne Reid's Cliff Climbers. At Hough's I found quite a collection of books, but elsewhere Nature is the only book worth reading, and even her leaves cannot be turned until the Autumn. Wherever lan evangelical clergyman makes tracks be leaves tracts, and in the depths of the woods you are inrited to feast your soul upon "The Gambler's Hell," and are told how wicked it is to drivelfast horses on Sunday. Hells and herses of any description are as foreign to the Wilderness as those other sinks of iniquity, theaters and opera-houses, against which the lumbermen are cautioned, and about which, consequently, they are nordinately curious. But the noblest of all the Amer can Tract publications which have come under my observation, is a little book entitled "The Peep of Day, or a Series of the Earliest Religious Instruction the Infant Mind is capable of receiving." The infant mind is told

"My little bedy's formed by God,
'Tis made of hving flesh and blood,
The slender bones are placed within,
And over all is laid the skin."

Having impressed its divine origin upon the infant mind, t is bullled into a supreme contempt for its "poor weak bttle body " through a number of pages of dreadful cant. If this were the only sort of missionary work done by the Tract Society, the sooner rich men and wemen leave it out of their wills the better. I have not met a native of the Adirondacks that does not laugh at such pub heations. Far more sensible would it be for this Society to teach backwoodsmen morality through the medium of good bread, properly cooked meat, ventilation of cabins, and the sinfulness of feather beds. Men and women who have not been reared in conventionality are no re specters of names.

THE MISSISSIPPI BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS Work on the Mississippi bridge at St. Louis is being rapidly pushed forward. The shore pier on the St. Louis side has been completed to a point above low water mark, and the dredge boats are now emptoyed in preparing for the sinking of a caisson for the second pier, which will be located about three or four hundred feet from the shore. The bed rock has been sounded. In order to hasten the completion of the bridge, a large body of workmen is engaged on the lilinois side, digging for the location of the final pier, and within two or three weeks the second pier in the water and the fourth pier on the lilinois side will be under way. The most difficult pier to construct is the third, near the center of the stream, owing to the rapidity of the under current and the sloping character of the bed rock. Engineering skill will, however, overcome all these obstacles, and as soon as the second pier is under headway the caisson will be sunk for the central one. The levee for several squares is covered with stone, brick, and timber, which are being prepared for their respective positions. The estimated flual cost of the structure is \$7,000,000, \$4,000,000 of which have already been raised. As the work progresses, there is no doubt but the Legislature, City Council, and County Court will render sufficient aid to complete the affair at an early day. The rapid currents, quicksand bottom, and other difficulties incidental to spanning a great stream like the Mississippi will neces sarily prolong the work, but that within three years at the furthest the bridge will be duly inaugurated there can be but little doubt. Capt. Eads, the Chief Engineer, is laboring with enthusiasm and energy. While in Europe he visited all the bridges of nete, and secured translations of the reports of various civil engi-Work on the Mississippi bridge at St. Louis can be but little doubt. Capt. Eads, the Chief Engineer, is laboring with enthusiasm and energy. While in Europe he visited all the bridges of note, and secured translations of the reports of various civil engineers on the subject of bridge building, with a view to employing in the construction of the bridge the most approved plans, so as to secure a work that will not only be a model-of beauty as far as engineering skill is concerned, but durable as well. Associated with him is Henry Flad, a gentleman who ranks deservedly high among practical and scientific engineers. Both are confident of completing the bridge in three years at the longest, and even talk of two years as the most probable time. The work of tunneling Washington-ave, St. Louis, will not prove as difficult a task as many suppose, and it is believed that it can be accomplished without disturbing either the sewer, water, or gas mains. Should this operation, however, prove too hazardous, then an elevated railway will be constructed. In either event the road will terminate in a crond union gas mains. Should this operation, however, prove too hazardous, then an elevated railway will be constructed. In either event the road will terminate in a grand union depot somewhere near Fourteenth-st, forming a direct conection with the Pacific and other roads.

[St. Louis Times.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

As fall is coming, when changes in home decorations and supplies are usually made, a short account of the decisions of good society upon such matters, will not be inappropriate. Much more attention is paid to the interior of houses abroad than in this country. Each home, however small, has an ideal of its own, and is furnished in keeping throughout. The Frenchman of salary, or the English surgeon of small practice chooses a suburban cottage, or a floor in a city at a mederate rental, and gives thought and attention to each depart ment of his tiny menage. The parior is simply fitted with chiniz, the floor is bare if need be, the bed-chamber is hung with fresh-tinted muslin, and the kitchen with its spotless wood and shining brasses, is amply and cheerfully furnished, and by no means the least pleasant room in the house. The horrible show parlor with many-colored Brussels and extravagant gilding, does not there force a contrast with the dingy breakfast room and stuffy bed-rooms. Other than tasteless economists recognize the fact that the standard of American life needs adjusting. Let us see how a refined taste may suit itself to

the restraints of income.

In furnishing a house the family rooms ought to be the first consideration. The claims of society, ever increase ing both in cities and towns, require that space and deco ration should be prepared for them. The error lies in giving them too much. Here we may take a lesson from our transatlautic neighbors. The most cultivated circles of Paris hold weekly receptions in a style whose simplicity would surprise any ambitious matron of Twelfth-st., New-York, or Jersey City. Coffee and ices form the re gale, if one is offered at all. There is plenty of light, and some music, and a few gracefully disposed vases of flowers ernament the salon, with its bare floor, chintz easy-chairs, and tinted walls. The Professors of the University of Paris, Dorè, Bonheur, and Frère, Madame De Gasparin and Guizot may be met at such receptions, and at dinner parties, where a leg of veal is the piece de resistance, and a vielet siik is overdress. Those persons who have studied abroad, and been admitted to the most intellectual and cultivated circles of the French capital, are aware that, untouched by the extravagance of the Court, or the dull pomp of moneyed bourgeousie, there exists socrety, high-bred, and by its nature most severely exclusive, which observes a superior simplicity in all its forms of life. Taking this as the true standard of taste, let us proceed to the details of social rooms. It is a most point whether parlors should be carpeted or not. The new plan of inlaying floors with thin strips

of different kinds of wood does away with the objection of expense against this admirable way of fitting. Tessellated floors of walnut and light wood, of beech and ebony, are so beautiful and durable that all who grow enthusiastic on old foreign styles will choose them. But the climate will always make carpets a com fort in America, and our dislike to noise adds to their value. The small figured carpets, either in the new close three-ply, which improves in beauty as well as texture, or in Brussels, are eagerly sought for small par lors; a union of floriated and geometrical patterns is preferred, as a lattice or hexagon of maroon on a crimsen ground, with a leaf shaded from tawny to zeddish brown dropped across the lines. Forest patterns are of twigs in gray, on dark ground, with a shower of Autumn leaves scattered over it, or exquisite tints of stone, earth, and moss, reproducing the coelly rich effects of nature; patterns of acanthus and thistle leaves, with the sliky purple and white of the royal flower; lichen shadings in pearl,; and rusty red, and silver and green, so spleadid yet subdued as to make the nonpareil of parlor carpets. Mosaic patterns in shades of only two colors, usually the most grave, but capable of producing the richest effects when a little griding is allowed on the furniture, to the gayer figures, are to be preferred. Perfectly plain surfaces with Persian borders, are sold for halls and small rooms. A deep maroon Brussels is plain as merino, and is surrounded by a band of stone color, and shaded brilliant crimson. To suit this the walls are finished in pearly pink like a rosecolored shadow from curtains; the cornice is a flat band of dead giit. The seats are the little marquise easy-chairs, covered with maroon rep, tufted, and relieved with bands of brilliant tapestry, on the arms and back. A few light white and gold or searlet cane seat chairs are interspersed. The effect is harmonious and rich. Tinted walls are preferred for small rooms. By this indefinite term small, is understood all rooms less than 20 feet square. The pure Athens yellow shades harmoniously with brown or maroon furniture; stone gray, with green pearl gray with blue, ashes of roses with either blue or green, and absinthe, that indefinite whity green tinge, with crimson. These blank walls afford the best ground for pictures, and prevent that spotty or crowded effect which ruins the air of a room. The wall should have a narrew gilt band for cornice, or a paper heading, the same co the carpet and furniture to harmonize the tints. Thus a pearl gray wall may be harmonized exactly with crimson furniture by adding a dark red cornice, and finishing the surbase and window frames in resewood color. It is a mistake to hang oil paintings, beyond mere

cabinet size, in a small room devoted to other purposes.

They give a heavy air, which destroys the grace of the

surroundings. A miniature parlor should always be very long, but I'm sorry for you that are beginnin'. abra, and heavy cabinets are out of place there. But one mirror should be allowed, and that over the mantel, with the narrowest and plainest gilt frame, so leved by a fern leaf or fleur de lys at the corners. A god idea is to have the frames all dead white, or bronze gill, in which case they should be wider and beveled atward. Water colors and pencil drawings may occupy e walls. The taste of a lady is tested by the style it which she hangs her pictures. The object is usually to have them balance each other in size. The roverse is better. A good arrangement places the piano on one side of the Breplace and leaves the other vacant. Above the plane is the position for a broad cartoon or a smiling landscape with many lights; left singly such a one is very pleasing here. On the blank wall the other side is the place for a group of engravings, say Murillo's Madenna or a Marguerite, with half a dozen small ones clustered beneath and around it. Over the sofa, opposite, hang wide pieces in water color, scrolls of fern, low sloping Northern shores, or a series of pen and ink sketches in miniature. The frames should be narrow, plain bevels of dead gilt; velvet borders, or plain wider frames of ebony and whitewood, or mahogany, cherry, and walnut, square and severe, are all in good taste. The different colors of the wood relieve each other in square moldings, and lines with plain corner pieces, without the least at-tempt at ornament. Oil pictures and chromo lithographs should be supported on small carved easels, on brackets, or draped supports. Velvet-covered pedestals are among the most graceful and modern decorations of a room, and are much preferable to the multiplicity of tables which crowd a tasteles room. The center table, indeed, is abolished in a parlor of good style. It seemed placed in the most conspicuous position to give every one the trouble of traveling around it. A round table should stand between or near the front windows, instead of the pier glass, which is banished to the dressing room or ball saloon. An eval one should have a convenient po sition elswhere against the wall. The cabinet is as conspicuous in a modern drawing-room as in the boudoir of an old marquise, where thousands of francs were lavished on its enrichment. Its convenience for keeping Berlin work, large books of engravings and curiosities, have restored it to its former place. Plate-glass mirrors in the doors are allowable. A room needs but little glass and little gilding to make it effective. | The clock should stand on the cabinet instead of the mantel, the candelabra and a low basket or vase for cut flowers adorning it also. Card baskets, albums, and carvings belong to the small table. Statuettes look best on a table where they standout more life-like; they are not meant, like pictures, to hang flat against a wall. The mantel needs no ornament buts its embroidered lambrequin or falling cover of cloth, or velvet, and the carved wood boxes for matches, cigars, &c., which should be low, so as not to show prominently against the glass. If there is a large long picture to be disposed of hang it across an angle of the room in a good light. Set the plane out in the room, near a window to give light, that the singer need not commit the offence of turning her back to the company, nor be compelled to sing against a dead wall which spells the sound. Placing a piano right is as nice an affair as hanging a picture. The rule for hanging the latter is to have the lower part of the picture exactly opposite the eye. Of course this does not apply to petite pictures. A good idea is to place a statuette in one window, and a fern case or flower stand n the other. In lieu of pictures a Sevres design on a bracket against a dark velvet square on the wall, makes a beautiful ornament. Photographs should be kept in a arge portfolio on the round table, where a book stand and drep light with shade also belong. It is the fancy to have crimson or gold colored glass shades to gas jets and lamps, and these fill the room with beautiful light The furniture should consist of a sofa, four or six small

easy chairs, two cane seated chairs in white and gold, two Gothic high-backed chairs, and one or two armchairs, though the last are not much used. These may be covered entirely with cloth, in the French style, the seams covered with tapestry or Berlin work; or they may have frames of ebonized wood relieved by gilt beading, in the English fashion. Ottomans and tôte-àtêtes are out of place in a small parlor. Foot-stools with frames and feet are as much a necessity as chairs themselves, and if they were common, we should not hear of the common practice of New-York ladies of sitting with one foot tucked up on the chair under them. Table-cloths and piano-covers should be of one shade

only-deep crimson, brown, or blue, with gold-embroidered border. The small ornaments of the roem should be crystal engraved vases, and East Indian carvings, boxes and baskets, instead of cheap Parian and tawdry China. Gilding should be sparingly allowed, as it is tarnished by gas. To match the furniture, the curtains may be chintz in Pompadour designs-a material earnestly recommended before any other cheap covering, such as rep, or worsted brocade. White leno, or muslin with fluted frills, and monogram wought in the center, are most fashionable. Doors seldem used may be hung to match the windows. Lambrequins of the furniture covering, if of wool or silk material, drape the top of the windows; if they are near together, one cornice includes them both. A small passage should contain a hat-stand with mir-

ror, and a wall basket to receive gloves and papers. There should be a match stand and taper on a bracket, and the hall and stair niches should have lamps, staties, or large urn-like vases in them, either for flowers or to receive cuttings. In a largethall, the solid English table replaces the hat-stand, and plants are kept growing in everp available position. Wainscoting of veneer, such as is used to paper walls, has a fine effect in halls. Everything in them should be fresh and bright, if not rich looking, as the first impression of the house is given while passing through them. The library should be softly carpeted, or have square pieces of tapestry laid in the center. The bookcases should be four feet high at mest, eight inches deep, and three feet wide, but fitted together to line the wall on one or more sides. On the top of the cases works of art may be placed. A heavy writing table with drawers may stand in the center of this room, and an oval table be placed on one side against the wall. Two large low sofas, an easy chair and two light reading chairs are sufficient furniture. Large paintings find their appropriate home in a library, and an organ with gilded pipes and gothic front is in keeping with the air of the apartment. Curtains should be thick to shut out sound, and the light on one side only.

For chambers, white furniture, cheerful carpets, tinted hangings, and colored walls suggest that snugness and repose which should belong to one's intimate inclosure. A better idea of the style to be observed cannot be given than by describing one or two actual instances. The walls of one are lined with soft paper, the pale grees hue of a robin's egg, and plain, with a deeper cornice relieved by silver tracing. The carpet is moss-green, the furniture white, exameled to an ivory finish, with gilt stripes. The curtains are gray glazed chintz printed in bouquets of roses with green printed borders, lined throughout with white, and a cornice of white enameled wood is relieved by gilt tracery. The wood-work of the windows is painted and picked out with gilt the same as the furniture. A chintz lounge on one side of the room has a cover which lifts and reveals a stationary low bath lined with enamel, with drain and faucets complete. A water-proof mat is cut to fit the floor around this when used, but is kept in a closet at other times. Beside this there is the usual wash-stand, hidden in daytime by a light standard screen of green and silver paper. The tollet is low enough to reach easily when scated, and a large cheval-glass stands beside it. The French bedstead has very low ends, hung with frills of musiin over green cambric edged with lace. These are tacked on the top of the head and foot-boards, and the nails hid by rosettes. The stands are topped with the pure Branden marble, and the tollet

set is beautiful egg-green ware. The second room is fitted up with the colors of evening and mist, like and silver, deepened here and there by a touch of exquisite blue. A felt carpet has been chosen, for economy's sake, whose pattern was taken from a choice Brussels; the ground shaded purples, strewn with wheat ears, drooping violets, and blue corn flowers. The wall paper is pale blac, and cost 25 cents a roll, but the young artist who occupied the room made a little salon of it by decorating the sides in panels, divided by strips of bordering. The center of each is filled by k vely fruit and flower pieces, cut from illustrated books, from the fancy papers on French boxes, or from muslins, ed on the walls, carefully re-touched and var nished. This was the artist's holiday work for months. The furniture is a cottage set of ordinary quality; the head-board was taken off the bed, and the feet hortened, leaving the couch a shapely mound of white, with no edges rising above the counterpane. This is hung with muslin till it looks like a great-filled pin-cuskion. A false scat, much broader than the original one, is put in the window and covered with purple velveteen, the edges scoiloped, hanging down; this makes a low desk in easy reach of the lounge. The curtains are glazed chintz, figured with violets and bound with purple The toilet cover is purple velveteen, and mirror is hung with embroidered mushin. The white toilet service is painted with groups of violets, in oil colors diluted with flowing varnish.

Another is delicately fitted, the woodwork and furniture enameled alike in pinky-white, polished like glass, and flowers painted on the window sides and scats in the finest work, while the furniture is plain. But the sides of the bedstead are covered with blue velvet in Louis XV. style, and the cane-seated chairs are edged with velvet three inches deep, with fringed fall at the edge. The Duchesse toilet table is draped with white leno and lace over pink, the mirror framed in blue velvet, and brackets covered with the same. A writing desk to match the furniture, covered with blue velvet, was made to order. The walls are high, tluted pale pink, and fitted with a cornice ting of fine woven lace over pink cambric, tacked to cambric with fluted frills, and cernice of blue velvet. A single coral lacquered chair, and guided stand for work basket, add brilliancy to this gay little interior. Novel fancies are shown in the doors, which have groups of flowers like porcelain painted on the panels, and even on the knob. A roller blind at the window has the center cut out of the white linen, and filled by an oval of Swiss lace lined with pink tartatan, which softly tempers the light. The result of this arrangement, which is wholly a woman's thought, shows that the gentler sex has a special talent for house decoration.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP-CANAL. The Portage Lake and Lake Superior Shipanal Company, which will receive a Government grant of 400,000 acres of land, a large proportion of which has been selected and withdrawn from entry, will receive its patents for its lands at such time as the Michigan State officers shall deem the work sufficiently advanced. But not withstanding application was made for a portion of the lands last Winter, the reports on the work caused a denial of the request. For two seasons, a gang of men and considerable machinery had been at work, and had managed to excavate about one-fifth of a infle out of two miles. The State officers, therefore, very wisely decided not to allow the company to take and dispose of any of the granted lands until sufficient work had been done to warrant a belief in a speedy completion of the enterprise. Finding they could obtain no lands or assistance from this source, the company finally woke up early this Spring, and began work in real carneet—soon having four dredges and a force of nearly seven hundred men, fifty teams, and all the necessary apparatus and tools to keep them employed. With the opening of navigation the woods resounded with sounds of activity, instead of the solitary clank of previous sensons, and from that time the work has gone on bravely, under the able superintendence of Mr. Woodward, and by the 1st of July next the waters of Lake Superior on the west will flow through Portage Lake to Lake Superior on the east of Keweenaw Point. The paymaster of the Company, a son of the President, Mr. Wells of New York, who went home in June for a visit, was taken sick, and has not been at work since, consequently the workmen have received no pay for been selected and withdrawn from entry, will receive its Mr. Wells of New-York, who went home in June for a visit, was taken siek, and has not been at work since, consequently the workmen have received no pay for their services during the months of June, July, and this month of August, and on the prospect of net being paid soen—until Mr. Wells's return, which was indefinite—a majority of the men "struck," and demanded their pay. Work was nearly if not entirely, suspended, and the men became somewhat demonstrative and threatening, but offered no actual violence to the officers or the property of the Company. After considerable parieying, notice was given that all men who wanted to quit work entirely could have their settlement in full, and those who continued to work right along would receive a part who continued to work right along would receive a part of their wages. Monday, everything was quiet, the pay ment going on as fast as possible. Parties highly competent to judge, while giving testimony to the rapid progress of the work this season, state that it will be impossible to get the work so advanced this season that the waters of the two lakes will commingle. The dredge, which was built in a hole dug out expressly for its recep-tion on the Lake Superior end of the work, has dug its way out into the lake, and the tug Hancock and some scows have been sent around Keweenaw point—a trip of 126 miles,—to carry out the dirt as fast as excavated. The

lower portion of the cut is very hard, compact layers of clay and quicksand, nearly solidified. Houghton Mich. Gazette.

THE DISSATISFACTION IN NOVA SCOTIA. A gentleman residing in Washington has received a letter from a friend in Nova Scotia, giving an account of the popular feeling in regard to confederation with the Dominion and annexation to the United States The writer is represented as a man of calm judgment and serupulous veracity :

serupulous veracity:

Musquidanorr, Aug. 3, 1°59.—* You adverted to the accounts in the papers of the dissatisfaction of the people of Nova Scotia and the other scaboard provinces with the confederation, and their desire to join the United States, and intimated a wish to know if it were true. I will reply that, from all I can learn from the public and private expressions of the opinion of the people of Nova Scotia, their dissatisfaction with the confederation is both general and intense. In proof of this I need only point to the proceedings and return of the last general election, when the party warreles were "Confederation" and "Anti-Confederation;" and it will be seen that there were 19 members returned to the Legislature in Ottawa, and 38 to the local Legislature of Halifax. Out of the 38 members returned to the ture of Halifax. Out of the 38 members returned to the Provincial Legislature, only two were in favor of confed eration; and one of these was subsequently tried, cor demned, and unseated on a charge of bribery and corru-tion. And out of the 1° returned to Ottawa only one wa tion. And out of the l'returned to Ottawa only one was for confederation, and he, too, with a small majority, is under protest for bribery and corruption. So you will see that of the 67 members elected to the Dominion Par-liament and local Legislature, only two were avowedly in favor of confederation; a. I that too when the Confederate party had the advantage of the patronizing inflaence of the colonial secretary and the licutenant governor, with the power of bestowing pasts, offices, and
emoluments. Even the Popish Archbishop of Halifag
exerted his inflaence by commanding his people to follow
his example by voting for the confederation. Yet all
these influences, and all the unfair pressure brought
to bear upon the subject failed to overcome the intense hostility of the majority of the people.
Nor is it, as some of the partisans of confederation have said, that the people are dragged along and
excited by their representatives; for, previous to the
passing of the confederation act, or the last general election, as soon as the people became alive to the importance
of the measure, public meetings were held and resolutions numerously signed were sent in praying the Assembly not to adopt the scheme without consulting the
people at the poils. One hundred and eighty-three of
these petitions were presented to the House in one session (1865), and only one petition in its favor. Yet
this unconstitutio-al ast was passed against
the well-understood wishes of the people.
Then, when the act was passed, the people
sent respectful but firm petitions to the Throne, aided by
delegations of their most influential representatives,
praying for its repeal, or even an inquiry into the nature
or extent of their grievances, but all this was obstinately
denied them. This conduct on the part of the British
Government has sapped the foundation of that love and
loyalty to the Crown for which Nova Scotia has been
hitherto so remarkable. As respects the subject of an
nexation, I will merely observe that I have seen Robert
J. Walker's address, and think that his statesmanlike
views and manly sympathy will meet with much favor
in Nova Scotia.

IMPROVED GUN-CARRIAGE FOR HEAVY ORD NANCE. The need of a suitable carriage upon which

to mount heavy siege guas has been felt ever since the invention of this class of ordnauce, while the introduction of the 15 and 20-inch guns has shown clearly that a radical change must be made in the method employed for serving them. Their great size and weight, the weight of the projectiles thrown, and the difficulty of handling the same, the large number of men required to serve them with anything like rapidity, the severe labor to which the men are subjected, and the wear and enermous strain upon the carriage, caused by the recoil when fired, have virtually decided that the carriages in use are worthless. To provide one that would overcome these objections, and at the same time dispense with most of the manual labor at present employed, Mr. J. B. Eades has invented, and there is now is process of construction at Fort Hamilton, a carriage to be worked by compressed air, and it is thought by engineers whe have examined it that it will prove a success. To secure solidity and durability, and also to provide a sufficient support for the gun and carriage, weighing together over 61 tuns, a circular excavation 15 feet in depth was made, and upon the bottom a grillage of timbers, each 15 inches square, was constructed. Then six feet of earth, firmly packed, was pinced upon and between the timbers forming the grillage, and upon top of the earth, should five feet in thickness, or 150 tuns in weight of concrete was laid, and surmounting this is a granite cap or table weighing 42 tuns. Sunken into the granite cap or table weighing 42 tuns. Sunken into the granite and fastened to it by ten boits, 1½ inches in diameter, and reaching up through from beneath the grillage, and ten boits of the same diameter reaching through the granite only, is the bed plate, weighing four tuns. Besting upon numerous small wheels which revolve upon a circular track in the center of the bed plate, is the gun carriage, an ordinary triangular-shaped affair substantially built. Projecting from the reac, and underweath the carriage, is an iron arm which is securely boited to a piston-rod working in a cylinder. The cylinder is filled with compressed air supplied from a hydraulio pump, worked by a small steam engine, the pressure in the cylinder being 400 pounds to the square inch. When the gun threather the gun the cylinder, and upon the compressed air, by means of the piston-rod connecting with the gun-carriage. The pressure of the compressed air, it is expected, will check the recoil, and throw the gun forward to its place, or by the use of a lever it can be hold back until it is loaded. Burrounding the grun, and with an inclination of the track forcing them around directly under the muzzle of the apiston-rod working in a small cylinder. The pi the manual labor at present employed, Mr. J. B. Eades has invented, and there is now in process of

CRUELTY TO A PAUPER GIRL BY A WEALTHY FAMILY.

Last week a girl 17 years of age named Sarah

Maria McKeering, died in Lawrence, Mass., who, in hee

carlier years, was made the victim of most shocking cruelty at the bands of a wealthy farmer and his wife well known in that vicinity. Her sad story is as follows: She was born in poverty at Deer Island, and at an early age she was taken by a Mr. Sanbern, a childless father, to his happy and picasant bome in Salem. She was then about 19 months of age. While there she enjoyed all the happiness of which a child was capable until her kind protector died and left his wife in poverty. She, too, also fell sick, and soon the only support of the two was what Sarab, then but four or five years of age, could beg upon the streets in cold, rain, and snow. Some gentlemen found out the state of things and took charge of Mrs. Sanborn, and Sarah was taken to Tewksbury. At the age of six years this mere infant was taken by a wealthy family in the vicinity of Lawrence, and it was naturally presumed that she would be kindly treated and educated. At the Tewksbury institution a few years since it was thought proper to appoint known in that vicinity. Her sad story is as follows : She rence, and it was naturally presumed that she would be kindly treated and educated. At the Tewkshury institution a few years since it was thought proper to appoint an agent to inquire into the welfare of the waifs who had been taken from the institution. In the case of Sarah, the family who had given bonds to educate and bring her up in a respectable manner reported to the agent that, after living with them for four years, she had run away. Further search resulted in finding Sarah with a respectable family in Lawrence, who had taken her in on the day after she left her place, and who were led to do so by hearing of her as being at the house of a neighbor, where she irad obtained shelter overnight, and where she came the afternoon before in a pitiable condition, with arms black and blue from apparent recent ill-treatment. When found she was sick and helpless—a beautiful girl, some sixteen years of age—emaciated, and pronounced to be in a consumption by four different physichns, who had been called to her aid; and she told a sad story of abuse and shauneful ill-treatment concerning the family into whose charge she had been given by the State ten years before. She alleged, substantially, that on one occasion, having not enough to eat—being fed for days in succession on nothing but cold potatoes and salt—she took a piece of apple-ple and hid it; but her master found it, and to punish her, took her to the barn, and compelled her to eat moist cow manure from a large spoon held to her mouth; that, on another occasion, her mistress dragged her to the kitchen stove, and put her limids on the hot iron, holding them there until they were blistered; and at another time, held a chamber vessel to her mouth and forced her to drink urine; that, another day, when she was discovered eating a piece of pie or cake, her mistress made her take a dose of cpsom salts, saying that she would "physic it out of her;" that, while the family always allowed the hired help—men and wonen—to sit and eat at the same table with themselves, she wa they had threatened to give her another scatting, when threat put her in such great dread that she ran away, clothed so shabbily, as is said by those who first took her in, that it could not be judged from the medicy of her garments whether she was boy or girl. Such was the girl's story of her cruel treatment, and she adhered to it in the presence of those who had so foully abused her. [Boston Herald.

A MEDIUM EXPOSED.

Prof. J. W. Caldwell and Laura V. Ellis, the child medium, a little girl of 12, have been exhibiting in Western Massachusetts a series of "wonderful physical munifestations," after the style of the Davenport Brothers. Some of the tricks were very clever. The medium was securely fastened with strips of cotton clock to a seat in a small cabmet. While thus tied numerous feats were performed, such as tying and untying a strip of cloth around her neck or waist; taking a ring and placing it on any of her fingers, or in her mouth or ear. A bell placed in the mediums lap was rung; a drum played upon with a drumstick, and then with fingers, and the sides of the cabinet were vigorously pounded with a stick. A voice, quite like the medium's, only a trifle heavier, was heard in the cabinet when the door was closed, which professed to belong to the spirit of one "Blake," who, when on earth, was a soldier, and "got shotted" at the first battle of Bull Run. In Great Barrington, however, according to The Berkshire Courier, the Committee, in examining the child's fastening, rubbed some lampblack upon her fingers, and when the strip was next manipulated by the supposed spirit blackened finger-marks were distinctly visible. One of the Committee also heard the child say in a low tone to her father, when an experiment with a ring failed: "Father, I could n't make it stay in my ear; it dropped out." The explanation of the tricks performed by Ellis is said to be very simple, the whole secret tying in slipping the arm a little way into the bandages, instead of withdrawing the hands from them, as would at first be supposed necessary, and any slender boy or girl can easily learn it. was securely fastened with strips of cotton cloth to a seat

Another heavy storm swept over the State of lowa last Saturday night, and has done considerable damage. It struck bes Moines at about 6 o'clock, and reached Davenport City about 9 o'clock. The damage has been heavy to the road between Des Moines and Newton, as three washes are reported. A small bridge at Yowel side track, four miles west of Newton, washed out, and caused a terrible accident to the No. 2 De Soto freight train. The engine and one or two cars went into the break, and resulted in killing the engineer and a brakenan, and fatally injuring the fireman. The engine and the bodies were found under the wreck of 12 cars. It impossible to estimate the amount of loss. Seven of the cars were loaded with lumber, two with threshing machines, one with plows, one with merchandise, and one with iron. Grain that was in shock was thoroughly soaked, but, if the warm, dry weather continues a few days, it will not only be well dried out, but will be got into shock without much trouble. In the City of Dubuque one street was washed out to the depth of 10 feet, and rendered wholly impassable.

[Davenport Gazette.] THE RECENT STORM IN IOWA